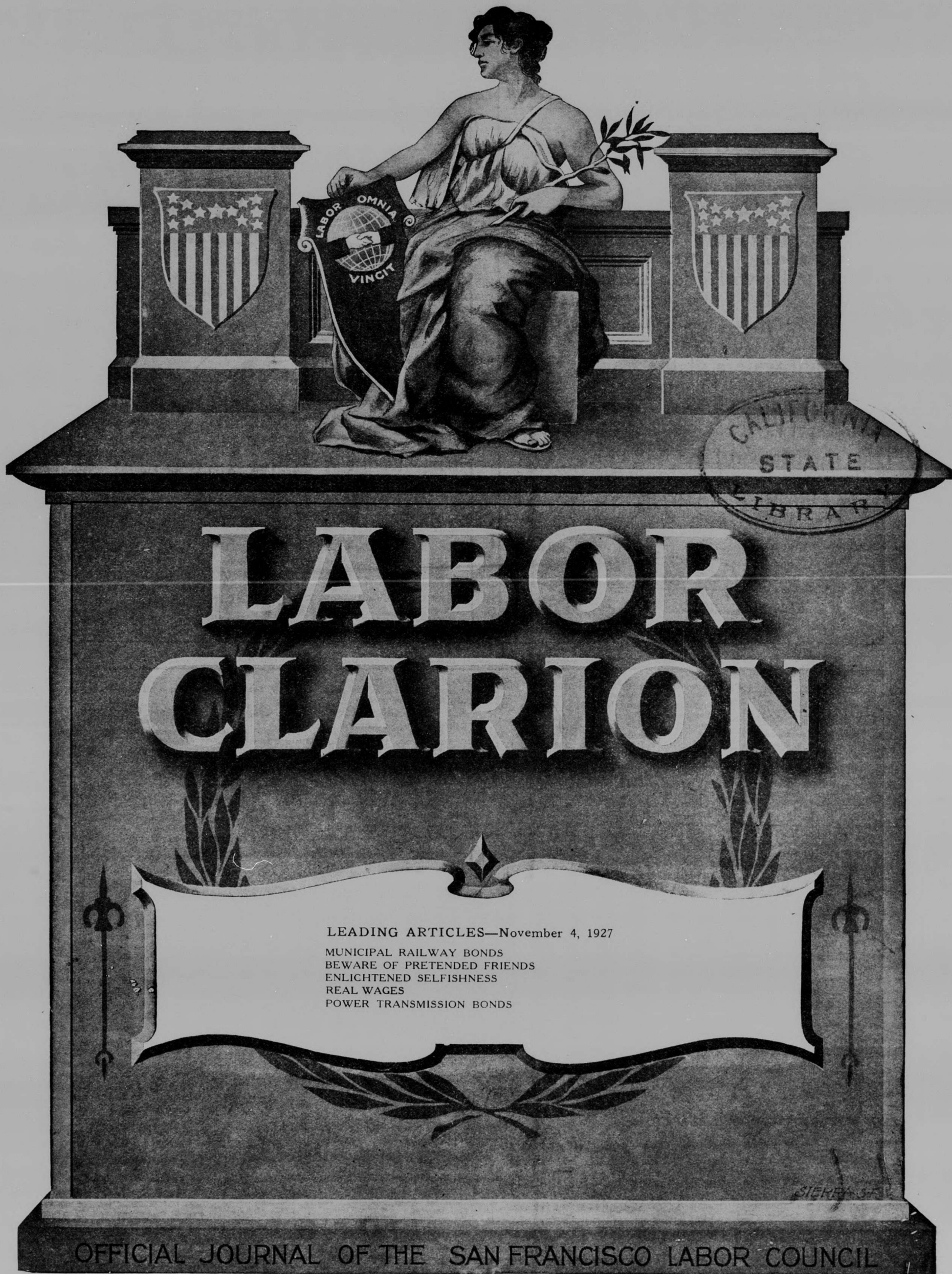




LEADING ARTICLES—November 4, 1927

MUNICIPAL RAILWAY BONDS
BEWARE OF PRETENDED FRIENDS
ENLIGHTENED SELFISHNESS
REAL WAGES
POWER TRANSMISSION BONDS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

MALOLO

IN the tongue of the Hawaiian, Malolo means flying fish . . . to Americans it represents the largest and most luxurious vessel ever constructed in the United States.

On October 27, this floating palace will leave New York . . . seven massive decks will glide majestically through the turbulent waters of the Atlantic . . . through the marvelous Panama Canal . . . into the tranquil waters of the Pacific . . . docking amid the unequalled grandeur of the Golden Gate on November 11.

Thus the Matson Line will christen its newest and greatest liner serving Hawaii.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Men and California Weather

Hale's 10 Point Union Suits

\$1

6 for \$5

Discriminating men will appreciate the solid comfort and long-wearing qualities of these new athletic suits for year 'round wear. Featuring ten points of superiority. It'll pay to buy in quantities!

Men's Shop,
First Floor.



HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec. Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—E. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1250 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1927

No. 40

MUNICIPAL RAILWAY BONDS

By T. E. Zant.

The H. M. Byllesby Company, now controlling the Market Street Railroad, has no idea of going out of the street car business in San Francisco when their franchises expire.

They are fully confident in their ability to create a condition that will appeal to the people to justify giving them an indeterminate franchise at the termination of their present franchises.

They are now pursuing the precise methods of a bunko man, soft-soaping the people by continually parading their virtues and actually giving better service than the Market Street Railroad Company ever gave the people before, to get into the good graces of the people. Then create a crisis at the last minute and make it appear that transportation service will be cut off, if the people do not agree to give them extensions.

That is why they defeated the bonds for extending the Municipal carlines last June and are now doing everything they can to defeat the same bonds next Tuesday; for if those bonds carry, it will make their plans more difficult. We may expect that they will use every means within their grasp to cause delay in working out a comprehensive plan to handle the street car situation at the expiration of those franchises.

We defeated three of their plans before, that is, Calhoun's, Lilienthal's and Guinness' plans. Now let us put over the Municipal Railroad extension bonds, No. 2 on the ballot, so strong that it will take the confidence out of that crowd. Then defeat that Ordinance No. 7 on the ballot and leave the Supervisors to carry on their program and we will have gone a long way to solve the transportation program in conformity with public ownership, and at a price to maintain a five-cent fare.

CHILD LABOR HEARINGS.

Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, announces that public hearings on child labor will be held in San Francisco and in Los Angeles to determine whether, and to what extent, child labor should be prohibited in industries where minors come in close proximity to moving machinery, in construction work, and in the delivering of goods from motor vehicles.

These public hearings, scheduled for December 1, 1927, in San Francisco and December 6, 1927, in Los Angeles, are the result of action taken by the latest session of the Governor's cabinet, at which John A. McGilvray, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, brought up and discussed the subject of accidents to minors and the apparent increase in child labor.

Mathewson said that this action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of California of 1919, Chapter 259, page 415, and that the Division of Industrial Welfare, the State Board of Education and representatives of the employers and of labor will be invited to attend the hearings.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Big strike of German lignite miners is settled by agreement of employers to grant wage increase.

State Department informs Emiliano Chamorro, former President of Nicaragua and foe of organized workers, that the United States would not recognize him if he is elected President in the forthcoming elections.

New York City police and firemen ask for an eight-hour working day at hearing by Board of Aldermen committee.

Labor Party wins 59 seats, a gain of 27 seats, in Norwegian elections, while Conservatives and Liberals suffer big losses.

Eugene V. Debs eulogized at dedication of radio station WEVD, New York City, established in memory of dead Socialist leader.

Union of Postal Clerks persuades Communications Minister of Poland to change regulations so that married women may be employed in the Polish postal and telegraphic service.

The "real wage" of industrial workers, representing the purchasing power of the average wage earner's weekly pay, is "more than a third greater than in 1914," according to figures based on a survey made public by the National Industries Conference Board, an employers' organization.

Fireman killed as engine of Sunshine Special on Texas & Pacific Railroad leaves rail at Waskom, Texas.

George Remus, former bootleg king, gets access to files of Department of Justice in defending himself for murdering his wife; Labor, organ of Railroad Brotherhoods, points out contrast between action of department and its refusal to grant similar favor to Sacco and Vanzetti, executed Massachusetts radicals.

General Motors Corporation reports new earnings available for dividends and surplus in the first nine months of 1927 not only greater than those of any previous months but also greater than those of any full calendar year in its history.

Tipping by passengers has saved the Pullman Company at least \$150,000,000 in salaries to its porters since 1867, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters contends in brief filed with Interstate Commerce Commission.

Total of 20,991,333 motor vehicles registered in United States in first half of 1927, representing an increase of 1,374,578, or 7 per cent over the registration during the same period last year, United States Department of Agriculture reports.

Wages of non-union miners slashed following drastic injunction against Miners' Union granted by Federal Judge Schoonmaker in favor of Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports employment for August was virtually unchanged as compared with July, but was less by 4.3 per cent than in March, the highest level of the year. Compared with August, 1926, it showed a decrease of 3.6 per cent.

Rescuing ships save all but 68 out of total of 1238 persons on Italian Principessa Mafalda, which sinks off the coast of Brazil when boilers explode after broken screw shaft tears a hole in vessel's side.

BEWARE OF PRETENDED FRIENDS.

By W. L. Rhys, I. B. E. W. No. 6.

In a recent issue of the Daily News appeared a statement from Adolph Uhl, in which he quoted City Engineer O'Shaughnessey as his authority for making the assertion that the power now used by the Municipal Railway costs 1 1/10 cents per kilowatt, and that if the city transmitted it the price would go up to 2 cents per kilowatt. Mr. Uhl's first assertion is absolutely wrong. If we bought the power at 1 1/10 cent per kilowatt, our average monthly bill would be \$32,394, instead of which it is \$36,363; the difference amounts to \$47,628 in a year. In reading that O'Shaughnessey is quoted by Uhl as his authority, and remembering the many occasions on which Uhl has attacked the City Engineer for incorrect estimates and general inefficiency, one naturally would think of the old saying: "The Devil can cite Scripture for his purpose."

Municipal ownership has many enemies; some of them, Supervisor Harrelson, for instance, are open and aboveboard; some of them, like Uhl, underhand and treacherous, pretending to favor it, but never missing an opportunity to misrepresent the true facts, as he has done in this case and seizing the opportunity to stab it in the back by legal procedure, as he did when an attempt was made to get a survey for a right-of-way.

A poet once said:

"An open foe may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse."

DIVIDENDS OUT OF LOW WAGES.

Sweated labor in 5 and 10-cent stores is notorious, but few are aware of the high dividends paid by these low-wage corporations.

That these stores can pay a living wage to girl employees is indicated by the following letter to a financial journal:

"On August 15, 1915, I bought 10 shares of Woolworth at 105, total \$1050, and have received 68 shares more in stock dividends and split-ups, and now have in all from that original 10 shares 78 shares, worth at present market price about \$14,400, locked up in a safe box.

"Have also received in cash dividends about \$1600 more, and that, added to the value of the stock, makes \$16,000. Not so bad, is it, especially when I went against advice of some friends, who said I was a fool to put my money into a 5 and 10-cent store."

"Round steak, madam?"

"The shape doesn't interest me so long as it's tender."

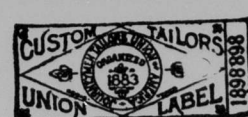
BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

A NICE LITTLE FAMILY THIS IS.

Testimony in the Fall-Sinclair trial weaves along like a mystery story. Who's got the button? Witness follows witness. Accusation follows accusation. But one of the big moments of the show came when competent witnesses revealed the manner in which many oil companies are related. In reality, with all due respect for the one-time decision of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, there is a closely knit family of oil companies. Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em, but big oil companies have little oil companies to feed 'em. Sinclair had a flock of companies. Standard has a flock of companies. When you see the sign of an oil company, ask who is its father. It may be Standard Oil. And probably is!

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should be **MADE-TO-ORDER** by
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Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**

POLYWOGS REVEAL GLAND SECRETS.

Polywogs, wiggling around and looking forward to the day when they'll be frogs, have given science additional knowledge of the extreme complexity and interrelation of the ductless glands of the body.

After a careful study of the thyroid and hypophysis or pituitary glands of polywogs at the University of California at Los Angeles, Prof. Bennett M. Allen, department of zoology, has found that the thyroid gland, which governs growth in individuals, is itself governed in growth and efficiency by the forward lobe of the pituitary gland.

Other workers have demonstrated that some relation existed, but Prof. Allen has definitely shown that it is the forward lobe of the gland which governs the thyroid, and he has also shown that although growth does not take place without the pituitary, neither will it take place without the thyroid. In other words, both must work in co-operation to bring about normal development, his results show.

Polywogs in which the pituitary gland was lost, Prof. Allen found, failed to develop normally into frogs; but when the forward portion of the pituitary gland was implanted in them they immediately started development again. Attempts to accomplish this result with other parts of the pituitary gland were unsuccessful, as were also attempts to restore to normalcy a polywog in which the pituitary and thyroid were both missing by implanting the forward lobe of the pituitary.

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Offering one of the most complete optical establishments in America, occupying over 900 square feet of floor space with a complete grinding plant for the grinding of lenses. All examinations will be made by a registered optician.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rawls

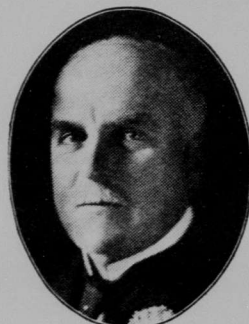
A. R. Fennimore

**Prices**

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181 Post Street..... }
1221 Broadway..... } Oakland
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We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

Build with — ROLPH —



Mayor James Rolph, Jr. insures a clean administration. He has ALWAYS been fair to Organized Labor. **Don't Be Misled by a Third Candidate.** A vote for any other candidate is a vote for Bossism.

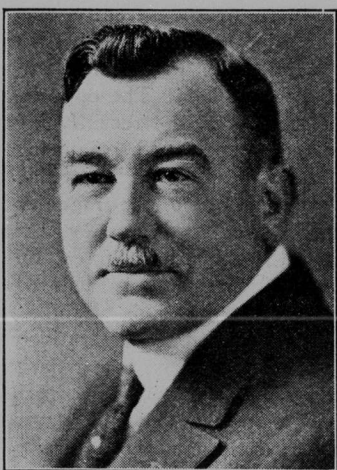
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CLOWN
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MADE**



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*Indorsed by Union
Labor Party*

Elect
James E. Power
MAYOR
San Francisco Needs
Industries
San Francisco Needs
Payrolls
San Francisco Needs
A Change

Respectfully asking
your support on
November 8th for

Assessor Russ Wolden

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RIGHTEST IN THE WEST

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Makes it possible for you to take advantage of
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MISSION

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at Night!**

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drafts... travelers' checks
... or money orders on any
part of the world. Buy and
sell securities... Liberty
Bonds... and foreign ex-
change. Use safe deposit
vaults... until midnight.

It is your bank from nine
in the morning until nine
at night... use it!

11

**BROTHERHOOD
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Member Federal Reserve System

ENLIGHTENED SELFISHNESS.

By William A. Nickson.

Light is piercing the nebulous clouds which obscure the vision of the intelligent American majority which will decide major questions next year. We find in the leading daily papers at times clippings friendly to labor—something which a few years ago seemed out of place. In an interview with William A. McGarry, a writer, the late Elbert H. Gary stated, "High wages bring prosperity." This, in other words, means "Better distribution brings prosperity." This changing attitude of business toward labor reveals enlightened selfishness, which is the incentive to all progress.

Tradition with all its sombre attributes has ruled the people for ages. The site of the battle of Armageddon will be in the United States, and the contending forces will be Ignorance and Education. Labor will be on the winning side, for they are absorbing intelligence at a rapid rate. The natural resources of the Western hemisphere have scarcely been scratched, and these, with the aid of science, are the inveterate foes of dictatorship. What is needed now is for capital and labor to meet on a common ground—humanity. Self-discipline in both camps must be practiced. Real prosperity will be assured when citizens as a whole are constructive and show good-will to one another.

TO PULL CRACK TRAINS.

The purchase of ten locomotives, the fastest and most powerful of the class yet operated by the Santa Fe, is announced, following the tests recently made by one of the giant engines between Winslow, Ariz., and La Junta, Colo., a distance of more than 600 miles. Ten new engines are being built and are nearly 100 feet long, including the tender. The total weight is 700,300 pounds and the engine has a tractive force of 66,000 pounds. The drive wheels are 73 inches—higher than a six-foot man. The fire box has a heating surface of 306 square feet, or equal in size to an ordinary bungalow room. The engine has 4981 square feet of tube and a superheater surface of 2250 feet. The tender has a capacity of 15,000 gallons of water and 20 tons of fuel, thus enabling the locomotives to make continuous long runs without stopping. In tests made over the Rockies the new engine is said to have demonstrated both speed and power that has never before been possible. Pulling fast transcontinental trains, the new giant of the rails easily made a speed of 70 miles at times with from ten to fourteen heavy Pullman cars behind it. The new engines will be delivered to the Coast lines as fast as they can be completed, officials announced.

OLDEST WORKING PRINTER DIES.

Maj. Philip F. Coghlan, the oldest working printer in the United States, died in St. Louis October 23 of heart disease at the age of 94 years. He was at work the day before his death in the composing room of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where he has been a case worker for forty-four years.

Major Coghlan was awarded a gold medal by the National Graphic Arts Exposition last August as the oldest working printer in the country. Both his employers and the International Typographical Union offered to retire him on pension twenty years ago, but refused, saying: "Work keeps me going." He was a past commander of the G. A. R. in Missouri.

HOW TO REPAIR IGNITION WIRE.

A chafed or exposed ignition or lighting wire or battery cable may be permanently repaired, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association, by wrapping with friction tape and painting with shellac to protect the insulation.

BY THE WAY.

Departments of justice are curious critters, in more ways than one. Here's our own Department of Justice, for example, which only a few weeks ago refused to let attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti, executed Massachusetts radicals, see files in the department which were alleged to have an important bearing on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Yet just the other day the department permitted an attorney for George Remus, former bootleg king, just out of Atlanta, and slayer of his wife, to have access to files which Remus contends will help him in his defense at his trial in Cincinnati for murder. The action of the department in the two cases is contradictory, to say the least, and leaves a big "Why?" in the mind of the ordinary citizen. As Labor, organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, says: "Washington doesn't get excited about most things, but it is asking why a bootlegger and ex-convict, who admits murder and seeks to justify it, should have favors that were denied to Sacco and Vanzetti, who never confessed to the crime with which they were charged, and who are believed innocent by thousands of unprejudiced persons, fairly familiar with the case."

Every year fire in this country burns property worth over half a billion dollars. In addition to this direct loss is the much greater loss caused indirectly by unemployment resulting from destruction of plants, loss of profits and good-will which comes from interruption of business. It is impossible to compute the increased loss caused by these indirect agencies, but it would be safe to say the total is brought to well over a billion dollars a year. Think what this sum of money would mean if used for schools, roads or what may be closer to the heart, if it were used for governmental purposes and taxes lowered accordingly. Instead, it is a great fortune destroyed as completely as if so many dollars were sunk in the ocean. Something must be done! There has been laudable co-operation among editors, who have written voluminously on the subject, doing their bit to stamp it out. But that is not sufficient, valuable as it is. There must be the whole-souled opposition of the ordinary sensible citizens of every locality. The careless and irresponsible must be made to feel the enmity of public opinion. Fire loss can be checked. The people, and only the people, can do it.

Very likely it is too early to reach any definite conclusion concerning the effects of California's new marriage law, that requires a three days' wait between the time a license is obtained and the ceremony performed. County license clerks report a number of those who have filed their applications but have failed to take out the license. This would indicate some timely recantations. The marriage contract is a solemn and serious arrangement and should never be rushed. Much thought and reflection should precede it. Hasty marriages are likely to bring bitter regrets. Matrimony is not a matter of jests. Too great sacrifices are called for on the part of both of the contracting parties. The new law should check many impulses that might well not be answered. This is a step in the right direction, even if it is a short and halting one, toward a complete standardization of state laws concerning marriages. We move slowly in all progressive gestures. This one is worthy of careful study and consideration.

Again the American people are reading accounts of further atrocities in Florida convict prisons. A few years ago a man was whipped to death in a Florida convict camp. This happened to be a white man from the North and considerable publicity was given to the murder. As a result the Florida legislature abolished whipping. It did not take the gentle and humane prison camp whipping

bosses long to discover a plan of torture just as good. They invented and instituted the "sweat-box," consisting of a wooden structure just large enough to hold a person standing upright. A negro prisoner, sick and unable to work, was accused of malingering and was put in the "sweat-box." How long he was left there the news stories do not say, but he was found dead in the box. As might readily have been expected the coroner's jury found that the man came to his death from "natural causes," the exact nature of which was not discovered. As a matter of cold fact this is just another murder to be charged to the inhumanity of the Florida prison camp system in the charge of men seemingly devoid of the semblance of humanity. Of course, one negro more or less does not amount to much in the great State of Florida. To make a sick man die in frightful torture standing erect seems nothing to them. There are plenty of defenders of the action and the outside world will be unable to understand the serenity of Florida people.

* * *

Many people believe that there is one compensation in the condition of the recently overflowed lands in the Mississippi valley. There is a popular belief that the sedimentary deposits in these conditions is beneficial to the land. The opposite is the truth in certain sections of the recently inundated terrain. Absolutely inert sand, requiring from eight to ten years to be modified to a point where even grass will grow, is one of the tragedies facing farmers in certain sections of the valley. According to H. H. Bennett of the United States Bureau of Soils, such deposit of inert sands is made when the current of the rushing waters is slightly slowed down, as when it meets with a comparatively small obstruction. The sand is composed largely of quartz particles which, since they are rock fragments, are heavier than fertile silt and clay content of the water. The sand content naturally separates itself first, while the silt and clay are carried along in the water and deposited when the current is further slowed down. The sand, due to its quartz make-up, is infertile and consequently for years nothing can be grown in areas where it is deposited. This is another good reason why Congress should already be dealing with this tremendous problem.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

new A WASHPROOF OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
41% stronger - 41% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

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A. Esmol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
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S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
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Stahl's Toggery.....	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

By Robert Whitaker.

Oh, yes, he had the right to work, the right to work had he;

The bosses were quite careful that the workers all were free,

Free to make any contract that a common workman could

With any corporation that was out to do him good.

And do him good they did, indeed, when dividends declined,

Or when the hosts of unemployed each other undermined;

But he had this inspiration, had he been inclined to shirk,

That although he couldn't get a job, he had the right to work.

He told this to the grocer when the grocer wanted cash

He told it to the butcher for a bit of meat for hash;

He told it to the banker, and the landlord, and the kirk;

He said, "I have no money, but I have the right to work."

And all of them admitted they were for the Open Shop;

But nobody would deal with him, except a foreign cop

Who took him in for vagrancy, and with ironic smirk

Landed him on the rock-pile, where he found his right to work.

BOY WINS ESSAY PRIZE!

Adjudged the most imaginative effort in the children's fire prevention essay contest was one written by Joel Lee, 9, pupil at the Jefferson School, Oakland. It reads as follows, with original spelling:

"Shrieks, screams, and then a bell rings. The word runs all over town, a fire, a fire.

"The very word sends fear into the hearts of the strongest men. The thundering noise and a cry: Look out. The fire engine is coming.

"Another shriek and a face appears at the window of a burning house. A woman holds a baby out to the firemen with an agonizing cry. The firemen's hearts are moved to pity.

"But this was no time for pity.

"The fire engine has run out and in a few minutes the fire is under control but look at the smoking embers and look at the crying woman her baby is dead burned to death.

"The question is how did the fire start. The answer is spontaneous combustion. But what is spontaneous combustion?

"Spontaneous combustion is caused by oily rags being thrown in the corner where there is no air."

MINERS RECEIVE \$2.70 PER DAY.

Coal miners of Colorado earned \$2.70 a day the first eight months of this year, according to James Dalrymple, coal mine inspector. The miners worked 124.2 days since the first of the year. This is an average of 15½ days a month. The wage scale in Southern Colorado was \$5.20 a day. This is lower than in unionized fields, but it has been accepted by the company "union" of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

The Rockefeller concern refuses to treat with the United Mine Workers, and is now facing an I. W. W. uprising, with the usual quota of raids, arrests and attempted deportations.

"There is no traitor like him whose domestic treason plants the poniard within the breast that trusted to his truth."—Byron.

"REAL WAGES."

The "real wage" of industrial workers, representing the purchasing power of the average wage earner's weekly pay, is "more than a third greater than in 1914," according to figures based on a survey made public by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization. The increase is attributed to the larger productive power of the individual through mechanization, or the use of machinery to replace man power.

"Mechanization and improved organization have so improved the productivity of the manufacturing industry in the United States since the beginning of the century that on an average sixty-seven workers in 1925 produced as much as 100 men turned out in 1899," says the survey, and adds that this is true "despite the shorter hours now prevailing."

"If the productivity of industry through mechanization should continue to increase in the same manner and at the same rate for the next twenty-five years," it goes on, "it would at the end of that time require but forty-five men to produce what now requires a force of nearly seventy, and which a little more than twenty-five years ago necessitated the employment of 100 men."

AUTOCRATIC IDEALS FOREIGN TO U. S. A.

"There can be no compromise between American and Fascist ideals," declared Dr. Charles Fama, American citizen of Italian birth and captain in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, replying to a contrary statement by Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, president of the Fascisti League of North America.

"My fight on Fascism is a fight against this enemy of Americanism," said Dr. Fama.

"Any one who has accepted Fascism in this country ought to be deported. An American citizen who has sworn allegiance to Mussolini ought to have his citizenship revoked."

Dr. Fama called attention to Mussolini's famous dictum: 'My order is that an Italian citizen must remain an Italian citizen, no matter in what land he lives, unto the seventh generation.'

Dr. Fama also discussed in detail the Fascist oath and said:

"In the case of every new Fascisti post organized, in every banquet or festivity, telegrams of homage, fidelity and discipline to the Duce Mussolini have been sent. Never to President Coolidge or any other official of our government."

CAUSES OF FRONT WHEELS WOBBLING.

Wobbling of the front wheels on your car is not always the result of worn parts, or parts in need of adjustment, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. This trouble may be caused by worn spring shackles, or broken spring leaves, loose front spring clips or unequal inflation of oversize tires.



RE-ELECT

Supervisor

**JESSE C.
COLMAN**

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
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FURNISHERS
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES**

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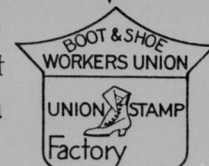
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1927

That Charles A. Lindbergh cannot easily be thrown off his balance, in spite of the fact that he is a mere boy, is daily being made more manifest to the world. He has been offered millions by theatrical managers and moving picture concerns to make an exhibition of himself, but has steadfastly refused their offers and indicated to them that he is not that sort of mercenary creature, yet they still keep trying to persuade him that he ought to take advantage of the opportunity to provide for himself financially for the balance of his life. It is a sure thing that they will not succeed in their purpose. After all, it is not Lindbergh that these people are anxious about. They want to garner in the shekles for themselves and see a possibility of doing so by exhibiting the aviator who crossed the Atlantic alone.

Next Tuesday will be election day and as there are a number of propositions on the ballot in which the organized workers are vitally interested, as well as candidates to be elected to a number of city and county offices, it behooves every member of a union to make a special effort to get to the polls and register a choice for the different offices and on the questions submitted. Many remain away from the polls on the theory that their vote is only one and that a difference of a vote or two does not amount to much, and that is true, but when thousands figure the same way and remain away on election day, it does make a very great difference. There are more than 250,000 persons registered in this city and the politicians are figuring on only 150,000 of them going to the polls on Tuesday. That means that 100,000 voters will not take enough interest in our municipal government to spend about ten minutes in voting, which does not speak very highly for their brand of citizenship, nor does it augur well for democratic government. In most cases those who do not take the trouble to vote are the loudest in their condemnation of officials, when, as a matter of fact, they should be ashamed to open their mouths in complaint. All good citizens will go to the polls on election day, and it is to be hoped that most trade unionists will be found to belong in this category.

Vote "Yes" on Number 3

The passage of the bond issue for a power transmission line from Newark into the city is of vital concern to the future growth and prosperity of San Francisco. Until this line is built the municipality cannot distribute its power generated at Hetch Hetchy.

Under present arrangements the city is absolutely in the grip of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The city's transmission line stops at Newark, 30 or 40 miles away, at a point where there is but one customer for the city's product, and that single customer is also the city's chief competitor in both production and distribution of electricity. The company will resist the attempt at condemnation of its distributing system, will delay it at least for many years by court litigation, and the city knows for certain that under no circumstances will the company let go of its transmission line, even if it might be compelled to sell the city its distributing system. Add to these difficulties the terms of the "day-by-day" agency agreement itself, and it is clear that something must be done to extricate the city from a precarious and problematic situation.

If the company should decide to discontinue the present contract, which it can do by serving the one-day notice, the city would have to shut down its machines at Moccasin, as the small amount needed on our Hetch Hetchy development, for the tunnel work, etc., could be supplied from the plant at Early Intake. The city would then be compelled immediately to acquire rights-of-way for a transmission line and the necessary land for a step-down station and an outside bus-structure, in order to bring the power into San Francisco; and while we were waiting for the adoption of a bond issue and the completion of the construction, the city would lose all revenue from power and have to throw the entire interest burden on the taxpayers.

The question is frequently asked, What will we do with the Hetch Hetchy load after it reaches the city? At the present time the Municipal Railway uses 3,239,420 kilowatts monthly. This is bought by the P. G. & E. from the city for \$20,132 and sold back to the Municipal Railway for \$36,363. All that the city would require to handle this large and steady load would be a couple of motor generator sets or rotary converters, and a duct line from the step-down station to a small cheap building adjacent to the Municipal Railway feeders, in which to house the said motor generators.

The city at the present time pays the P. G. & E. Company over \$4000 a month for lighting public buildings (at 2.75 cents per kilowatt) and for power for the same buildings the city pays about \$375 a month (at 2 cents a kilowatt).

The street lighting bills run from \$53,000 to over \$55,000 a month, and should we desire to light the streets and encounter a refusal from the P. G. & E. Company to sell or rent their present lighting system, which is separate from their lines supplying private consumers, we could apply to the Railroad Commission, and on proper showing being made, we would be assigned a position on the poles of the P. G. & E. Company and of the Great Western Company. This would be done under the provisions of the "joint pole" amendment to the State law governing the construction and maintenance of electric wires, which was passed about 15 years ago. We could then very quickly build our own street lighting system and possibly do away with the antiques on Market street, which use 6.6 amperes per lamp and give less light than a 250-watt Mazda lamp using only about 2 amperes.

After supplying these needs of the city, for which we are now paying the P. G. & E. Company over \$1,000,000 per annum, we could furnish power to the new industrials operating along San Bruno avenue and Third street and adjacent sections, and by continuing our feeders into the downtown and apartment districts we could install transformers in an underground chamber in the street, at some central point, as the Great Western has done at the junction of O'Farrell, Grant avenue and Market, and as the P. G. & E. has done in the loop outside the Ferry Building. We could then secure a load with sufficient diversity to enable us to operate at a high load factor.

Opportunities for use of electric power are multiplying with our increase in population and location of new industries; and as it must be borne in mind that the output of electricity from Hetch Hetchy at present is sufficient only to supply two-fifths of the city's entire requirements, it is clear that we would have little difficulty in finding customers for all the power we are or will be able to generate at Hetch Hetchy.

The foregoing is a sound, practical and common sense plan for the utilization of power from Hetch Hetchy over the city's own transmission line. All we have to do to realize this or some other equally practical plan is to vote this bond issue, No. 3 on the ballot, and thereby extricate the city from the dilemma and jeopardy in which the Hetch Hetchy project was placed through the city's failure to bring Hetch Hetchy power direct into San Francisco at first hand, and as originally intended by the Hetch Hetchy grant from Congress.

Vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 3 on the ballot, Tuesday, November 8.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

American Federation of Labor reports show that it collected for the striking textile workers the sum of \$34,419.99, and for the striking British miners a total of \$83,869.33. Both of these accounts are now closed and Secretary Frank Morrison has circulated printed reports to all contributors to the two funds. The sums are not large when one takes into account the number of individuals involved in the two strikes for which the assistance was provided.

Those who demand the union label on the things they purchase not only help themselves, but they carry out the policy they promised to follow when they became members of the union, that of helping all members of unions in a brotherly way. The fellow who joins a union and then pays no attention to the union label is not a real trade unionist and is shirking his sworn duty. Of course, many are just careless and do not think about the matter in the light of shirking a duty, but the fact remains, no matter what the cause, that it is the duty of all members of unions to employ union labor wherever the opportunity is presented to them and demanding the union label is employing union labor and promoting organization of all the workers.

Every advance in science, knowledge and invention means sacrifice of time, resources and even human life. The many disasters in modern aviation testify to the rapid progress made in that mode of transportation, the most marvelous made in the history and memory of the present generation. We need look back only to 1910, when the first aviation meet was held in this city. And today, only 17 years later, we have already passenger and commercial transportation through the air between the chief cities of the State. The mind of man cannot predict what the next 17 years may bring forth in that field of human invention alone. And yet this is but one of the many inventions that may transform our lives in the short span of one generation of human beings.

There are wise people who talk ever so knowingly and complacently about "the working classes," and satisfy themselves that a day's hard intellectual work is very much harder than a day's hard manual toil, and is righteously entitled to much bigger pay. Why, they really think that, you know, because they know all about the one, but haven't tried the other. But I know all about both; and so far as I am concerned, there isn't money enough in the universe to hire me to swing a pick-ax thirty days, but I will do the hardest kind of intellectual work for just as near nothing as you can cipher it down—and I will be satisfied, too. Intellectual "work" is misnamed; it is a pleasure, a dissipation, and is its own highest reward. The poorest paid architect, engineer, general, legislator, actor, preacher, singer is constructively in heaven when he is at work; and as for the musician with the fiddle-bow in his hand who sits in the midst of a great orchestra with the ebbing and flowing tides of divine sound washing over him—why, certainly, he is at work, if you wish to call it that, but Lord, it's a sarcasm just the same. The law of work does seem utterly unfair—but there it is, and nothing can change it: the higher the pay in enjoyment the worker gets out of it, the higher will be his pay in cash, also. And it's also the very law of those transparent swindles, transmissible nobility and kingship.—A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. By Mary Twain.

FERRYBOATMEN'S ARBITRATION.

Increase in Wages and Eight-Hour Day Established for Crews of San Francisco Bay Ferries by Award of Board of Arbitrators.

Voluntary arbitration, instituted under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, has resulted in a signal victory for the Ferryboatmen's Union of California. The Board of Arbitration consisted of six members, two representing the employers, two for the employees and two, as impartial arbitrators, for the general public. The decision of the Board of Arbitration grants an eight-hour day to the ferryboatmen and a flat increase of \$10 per month. Both of the impartial arbitrators joined with the representatives of the employees in representing and signing the award, which is as follows:

Award and Decision.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act of 1926, entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, and for other purposes," to arbitrate certain differences specified in an agreement to arbitrate, made and entered into the seventh day of January, 1927, between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (Coast Lines), Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Company (Pacific Lines), Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the Ferryboatmen's Union of California, after full and careful consideration of the evidence submitted in the case, do hereby award and decide as follows regarding the specified differences:

Rates of Pay.

Rule 2.

Passenger and Car Ferries, and Tugs Towing Car Floats:

Firemen	\$146.35	per month
Deckhands	139.40	" "
Cabin Watchmen.....	139.40	" "
Night Watchmen.....	120.00	" "
Matrons	85.00	" "

Fire Boats:

Firemen	\$ 97.57	per month
Deckhands	92.94	" "

Hours of Service.

Rule 6.

Assigned crews will work on the basis of eight (8) hours or less on watch each day for six (6) consecutive days.

Exceptions:

(1) On boats with two crews, watches may be separated by an interval of time.

(2) Extra crews may be used on any day it is found necessary to operate one or two crewed boats beyond assigned hours of regular crews.

(3) Where three crews are used, watches may be as long as eight (8) hours and forty (40) minutes, provided the combined watches do not exceed twenty-four (24) hours and no crew works over forty-eight (48) hours in six (6) consecutive days.

(4) Where two crews are used, watches may be as long as eight (8) hours and forty (40) minutes, provided the combined watches do not exceed sixteen (16) hours and no crew works over forty-eight (48) hours in six (6) consecutive days.

(5) On boats operating out of Vallejo Junction crews may be assigned twelve (12) hours per day and not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours per week.

(6) On one and two crewed tugs towing car floats crews may be worked not to exceed nine (9) hours and twenty (20) minutes per watch.

(7) On three crewed tugs towing car floats and car ferries except on Carquinez Straits, crews may be assigned twelve (12) hours on watch with twenty-four (24) hours off watch, provided such assigned watches average forty-eight (48) hours per week within the time required to bring it about.

(8) On fire boats, crews will work twenty-four

(24) hours on and then twenty-four (24) hours off, without pay for time off.

(9) Limit anywhere provided on length of watches does not apply in emergency or when necessary to make extra trips to handle heavy volume of traffic which cannot be handled on schedule trips.

(10) Watches on three crewed boats shall not begin or terminate between one (1) A. M. and six (6) A. M.

(11) Employees required to operate boats to and from yard shall be paid regular run rates.

(12) Night watchmen may be assigned on twelve (12) hour watches four (4) days per week.

Overtime.

Rule 8.

The monthly salary now paid the employees covered by this agreement shall cover the present recognized straight time assignment shall be paid for in addition to the monthly salary at the pro-rata rate.

(Signed) CHAS. D. MARX, Chairman;

(Signed) LOUIS BLOCH,

(Signed) W. R. K. YOUNG,

(Signed) JAMES L. DUNN.

We dissent:

(Signed) F. L. BURCKHALTER,

(Signed) J. A. CHRISTIE.

Dated at San Francisco on the 31st day of October, 1927.

WIT AT RANDOM

"My wife ran the car into the fence the other day and knocked some paint off."

"Of what, your car or the fence?"

"Neither; off my wife."—George Washington Ghost.

Squire—Did you see a pedestrian pass this way a few moments ago?

Farm Hand—No, zurr, that I ain't; I bin workin' 'ere on this tater patch more'n an hour, and not a thing passed by 'cept a solitary man, and 'e were doin' it on foot!—Manchester Guardian.

Husband (after quarrel)—Good-by; I'm going to the ends of the earth.

Wife—All right. And while you're there you might get the evening paper and some canned salmon for supper.—Life.

"She has spread a lot of lies abroad about me!"

"It is lucky that she has not spread the truth."—Der Brummer (Berlin).

Pretty Saleswoman—Don't you want a talking machine in your home?

He—My dear, this is so sudden.—Denison Flamingo.

"Son, what are you doing home from school?"

"We had a big fire at school today."

"You did!"

"Yes, me and two other fellows were fired out."

Mrs. Flanagan—Was your old man in comfortable circumstances when he died?

Mrs. Murphy—No, 'e was 'alf way under a train.—Western Christian Advocate.

Doctor (examining life insurance prospect)—Do you ever talk in your sleep?

Prospect—No, but I often talk in other people's sleep.

Doctor—But how can that be?

Prospect—I'm a college professor.—College humor.

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

SNOW BALLS.

- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- ½ cup milk
- 2¼ cups flour
- 3½ teaspoons baking powder
- Whites of 4 eggs

Cream butter, add sugar gradually, milk and flour sifted with baking powder. Add egg whites stiffly beaten. Steam 35 minutes in buttered cups. Serve with preserved fruits or strawberry sauce. Makes about 16 cakes.

SWEET HERMITS.

- 3 cups flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- Pinch of salt
- ½ cup shortening
- ½ cup seedless raisins
- ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- ½ teaspoon nutmeg

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together; add other ingredients. Then add enough water to make a paste. Roll out on board, cut with biscuit cutter and bake 15 minutes.

OYSTER STEW.

- 1 pint oysters
- 4 cups milk
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 2 teaspoons salt
- Pepper

Drain off the liquid of the oysters through a wire strainer placed in a bowl. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve to remove particles of shell and grit. Heat the milk in a double boiler, then add salt and oyster liquid. Scald the milk, then add the oysters. Reduce the heat and allow oysters to cook until the edges begin to curl. Add the butter and serve hot.

SCHOOL LUNCH DESSERT.

- 2 tablespoons gelatine
- ½ cup cold water
- 2 cups boiling water
- ¾ cup sugar
- 1 cup orange juice
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- Sprinkling salt

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes. Dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, fruit juices and salt. Turn into molds first dipped in cold water and chill.

JUNKET ORANGE SHERBET.

- 2 junket tablets
- 2 quarts milk
- 2 cupfuls sugar
- 6 oranges

Warm the milk slightly, add sugar. Dissolve junket tablets in a spoonful cold water, add to milk mixture, stir quickly a moment, pour into freezer can, let set in warm room until jellied. Pack with ice and salt, freeze to thick mush; add juice and grated rind of oranges and finish freezing.

BRAN MUFFINS.

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 cup bran
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- 1 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sour milk
- ½ cup seeded raisins or dates

Cream butter and sugar, add slightly beaten egg. To the creamed mixture add the bran. Add the milk alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Pour into well-greased muffin tins. Bake in a moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes. If sweet milk is used instead of sour, use 2 teaspoons of baking powder and omit the soda.

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL.

To the juice from a can of white cherries add enough water to make a pint. Heat to boiling point and dissolve a package of lemon flavored gelatin in it. When it begins to thicken add a cup of chopped white cherries, half a cup of nutmeats, half a cup of celery. Serve with mayonnaise.

"I think I'll commit suicide."

"Good, but turn off the gas when you're through."—Bison.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

**We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label**

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Retain

**Judge
Matthew Brady**
District Attorney

Union Labor Party Candidates

MAYOR		SUPERVISORS	
James E. Power	X	Frank McGovern	X
SHERIFF		John Badaracco	X
Thomas F. Finn	X	Warren Shannon	X
DISTRICT ATTORNEY		Andrew J. Gallagher	X
Matthew Brady	X	Alfred Roncovieri	X
ASSESSOR		Dr. Joseph M. Toner	X
James B. McSheehy	X	Carl W. Miles	X
COUNTY CLERK		J. Boyd Oliver	X
H. I. Mulcrevy	X	Jefferson E. Peyser	X
AUDITOR			
Thomas F. Boyle	X		
CORONER			
Thomas B. W. Leland	X		
POLICE JUDGES			
Joseph M. Golden	X		
Lile T. Jacks	X		

**These Candidates Are Pledged to Economy and Efficiency
and the Lowest Tax Rate Possible**

VOTE THIS TICKET STRAIGHT

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many delegates were there at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—There were 380 delegates.

Q.—What members of the United States Supreme Court are generally considered most friendly to organized labor?

A.—Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis.

Q.—Will the 1928 convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first to be held in New Orleans?

A.—No. The convention has met once before in New Orleans, in 1902.

Q.—What Canadian province first legalized trade unions?

A.—Nova Scotia in 1851, repealing an act passed in 1816 declaring trade unions illegal combinations.

Q.—How many terms has Frank Morrison served as secretary of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Mr. Morrison was elected at the recent Los Angeles convention for his thirty-second term, having first been chosen secretary at the Cincinnati convention of 1896.

Q.—What has been the increase in production per worker in recent years?

A.—The output per worker between 1899 and 1925 increased 45 per cent in agriculture, 171 per cent in mining and 48 per cent in manufacturing and railroad transportation, according to a study made by the United States Department of Commerce.

Q.—Is tipping in "personal service" occupations likely to be abolished as trade unions gain strength in these occupations?

A.—Yes. Trade unions are opposed to the tipping system and as soon as a union gains sufficient strength it is likely to work for the establishment of fair basic wages and the abolishment of tipping.

Q.—What are the three largest international or national trade unions in the United States affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

A.—The United Mine Workers of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Q.—What was the first Federal legislation looking toward the settlement of railway labor disputes?

A.—The act of 1888, permitting the election of arbitrators to adjust labor controversies which threatened to interfere with the movement of trains in interstate commerce and authorized the President to select temporary commissioners to examine the cause of dispute and make recommendations for their settlement.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

NO LAW IN RUSSIA.

"Laws in Communist Russia are a joke," said Silas B. Axtell, marine lawyer who was an unofficial member of the delegation that recently visited Russia.

"Strictly speaking," said Axtell, "Russia has no laws, only decrees handed down from above. There is no guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, no freedom of speech, press or assembly, no secret ballot. The press is run by the government and there is no opposition press.

"My impression of Russia is that it may drag along 50 or 100 years as an isolated state, but it will not get anywhere. Civilization there will not improve under a Communist government. Russia is the most unhappy and dismal place I ever visited."

Members of the delegation are not agreed on the Soviet regime, according to Axtell. The majority favor recognition by the United States. This was predicted before the commission sailed to Russia.

The commission included three trade unionists. The venture has been repudiated by the American Federation of Labor, but it is referred to in some sections of the public press as "the American labor delegation."

TEAPOT DOME COMES HOME.

Teapot Dome has been taken away from Harry Sinclair. Sinclair, at this late date, will not mourn his loss greatly. Having made, through promotion, about all that he expected to make, if not more, Sinclair can well afford to hand back this oil reserve and laugh at the people of the United States. Also he probably laughs about that jail sentence that was meted out to him as a result of his refusal to tell a Senate committee what he thought the committee had no business to know. It appears that any man who has as much money as Sinclair possesses can get a good many laughs out of life at the expense of the people.

THIS TIME THE KING IS DEAD.

They shout, "The king is dead; long live the king." That means another king has been put on the job. But when Wayne B. Wheeler died that king was dead to stay. There will be no other king like him. He was "the works" and no successor is going to wield his power or possess his shrewdness.

The Rev. Francis McBride has been picked to essay the job, but the magic spell that Wayne Wheeler cast over legislators is broken and "all the king's horses" can't put that together again.

This doesn't necessarily mean any quick change in conditions. It does mean that one stage has been passed and a new deal is in the making, for better or for worse.

WELSH RAREBIT.

1 cup cheese finely cut
1 cup thin cream sauce
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard

Add cheese, salt, paprika and mustard to the hot cream sauce (1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour). Stir constantly until cheese is melted. It is better to cook rarebit in a double boiler and remove from stove while adding cheese. (Do not allow the water to boil.) If a low temperature is maintained after the cheese is added it will not become stringy. One or two tablespoons of Worcestershire sauce may be added, or one-half cup of chopped olives. Serve at once on hot buttered toast or crackers.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Since the last meeting of the board of arbitration on October 17 nothing has been heard from the judge, Charles A. Shurtleff, chairman of the board, although it was stated at the time of the meeting that he expected to mail his decision to the other members of the board within a few days. Many inquiries reach headquarters each day as to whether the decision has been rendered. This same inquiry is received from other local unions of central California, and the members of the board of arbitration wish to again say that the decision when received will be immediately made public. At present watchful and hopeful waiting seems to be the only course open. Readers no doubt learn from the daily papers the result of the arbitration proceedings between the Ferry Boatmen's Union and the transportation companies doing business on San Francisco Bay. The Ferry Boatmen in this case were represented by Henry P. Melnikow, secretary of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, and counsel for No. 21 in the newspaper case. The award handed down was very satisfactory to the Ferry Boatmen's Union. The neutral arbiters granted almost everything the union asked. The most interesting phase of this case to members of the Typographical Union is that the case was commenced almost two weeks after the close of the newspaper arbitration case and was concluded and the decision rendered by the first day of November.

Included in the announcement of an issue of twenty million dollars in gold bonds by the Hearst Publications, Inc., was information that two and a quarter million dollars of this sum was for the purpose of constructing new plants for the San Francisco Examiner and Oakland Post-Enquirer. This will be welcome news to many of our members who are now working on these two papers, the composing rooms of which have long been over-crowded.

Louis Reuben has once again forsaken the land of the ukulele. Mr. Reuben arrived on Tuesday morning and says that he has ceased commuting between the mainland and Honolulu. We wonder!

Secretary-Treasurer Albert Springer of the Printers' Mutual Aid Society is at present making a tour of the southern part of the state. Mr. Springer will be back in his office November 21.

H. C. Malon of San Diego arrived in this city this week. Mr. Malon, making the trip by motor, visited a number of valley towns and reports business quite in the majority.

W. L. Bordman is another who recently deposited his card in this local. Mr. Bordman came from Martinez.

The labor papers of Oakland and Los Angeles carry the news that all six propositions submitted to a referendum vote on Wednesday, October 26, were favorably voted upon in each city. The majorities for in both Oakland and Los Angeles were approximately the same as the majorities given by No. 21, 3 to 1.

Attention of members is called to the fact that there is one Compton's restaurant which is FAIR to organized labor. The new restaurant opened by Gene Compton on Powell street, just above Market, is union in every respect, and there appears upon Mr. Gene Compton's printing the Allied union label. Gene Compton, it is understood, is a nephew of the owner of the other Compton's restaurants, and was formerly general manager of these places, but upon entering business for himself Mr. Gene Compton's first act was to establish friendly relations with organized labor.

If you have changed your address since turning in your subscription for the Clarion, please give your name and address to the secretary of

No. 21, with the request that you be placed on the Clarion mailing list. The Clarion is the official paper of the San Francisco Labor Council and as such is to be had for the asking by every member of No. 21.

Know Your Onions—Chapter IX.

By A. F. Moore.

The determining factor of the 44-hour strike of 1921 was the fact that each commercial printer held from market four hours per week of the labor power he had previously been selling.

Notwithstanding the abandonment of one-sixth of the market formerly supplied, after ninety-nine weeks recovery had been made and he was then privileged to enjoy his raise of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—the difference between 44 and 48.

On that occasion he shared his market with non-union printers instead of fellow unionists, because of the demand for the shorter week with no reduction in pay. Had he done otherwise, recovery would have been at once and wages quite likely would have advanced more than they have, for they have advanced notwithstanding the addition of the strike-breakers in supplying the market.

An excerpt from a bulletin from the agricultural department tells the story most concisely: In 1926 cotton farmers produced eighteen million bales of cotton, the price went down to 10 cents per pound, it was necessary to ask aid from the government. In 1927 but thirteen million bales were produced and the price went to $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Whether that is the saturation point or

not few can say. Possibly fewer bales would have caused that produced to bring a price per pound that would bring even more money; then, again, a greater supply might cause the price to fall so the whole crop would not bring what the 1927 crop has been sold for. They conserved almost one-third of their labor.

Anyway, printers haven't reached that saturation point by a good deal. The first thing is to get rid of the surplus—the sub. We can do that by putting him to work.

For forty years newspaper printers have been privileged to hire a sub on any day or as many days in a week as they elect. Necessity to market his labor causes the sub to come to the office each day, absolving the office from anticipating its needs of the morrow until the last minute. The sub can demand nothing for the protection he affords. If assured of work on a sufficient number of days, he would not be there except when he would be permitted to work. This likely would afford a market for more labor power than subs now are marketing.

Of course, it will be necessary to compel some situation holders to aid in bringing about the condition to be desired—banish the sub by putting him to work helping do the work that is to be done. The fear that possesses the small boy when his mother starts to wash his neck and ears obsesses many—they know it will be good for them, but they won't submit except from compulsion.

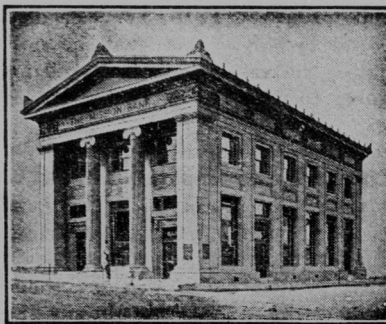
(Next week: Rotate the Work.)

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Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Mother—Oswald, you should never do anything which you would be ashamed for the whole world to see.

Oswald—Hooray! I won't have to take any more baths.—Oklahoma Whirlwind.

Mother—It is whispered that you and John aren't getting on!

"Nonsense! We did have some words and I shot him, but that's as far as our quarrel ever went."—Judge.



Vote for
**NORMAN D.
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for
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

As to one of my opponents:

I do not believe in the trial of any case more than three times.

As to the other:

Let him truthfully answer whether or not he is the candidate of the Industrial Association.

RE-ELECT

J. Emmet HAYDEN
SUPERVISOR

THE FOLLOWING LETTER IS TYPICAL OF HIS ENDORSEMENT BY LABOR

Hon. J. Emmet Hayden,
714 Market Street, City.

October 26, 1927.

My dear Mr. Hayden:—Permit me to list myself among your supporters during this campaign and on election day, in your efforts for re-election.

I am mindful of your consistent attitude in regard to salary increases for city employees.

I appreciate your assistance to the undersigned on several occasions in helping with the work in which Union Labor is interested.

With best wishes for success, I remain,

Sincerely, WILLIAM S. BONSOR,
Business Agent, Clerks' Union, 55 Ramona Street, San Francisco.



FLOOD CONTROL AND DOPE CONTROL.

Flood control is a paramount issue—flood control in the Mississippi Valley and down the Colorado. Here are big issues. Vermonters and Mainers have a hard time understanding how big and fundamental these issues are to those who live where they are. But along with these issues there have swooped upon us—as usual—a flood of dopesters, each with his line of propaganda. It's a wise head that can keep the facts separated from the dope spread by the swarm of corporation propagandists. We need dope control so we may have proper decisions on flood control.

BILL GREEN, LABOR ENGINEER.

Bill Green must have been a good miner when he worked in the mines. He is the kind of man that would be good at whatever job he tackled. He was a good legislator in Ohio. He was a good secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers. He has now been the chief engineer of labor's forces for nearly three years. Those who saw him perform through the Los Angeles convention say he earned every bit of praise that could be given him. He was engineer, general, counselor and guide. And as a presiding officer he manifested a kindness, a tact and tolerance that left respect everywhere and rancor nowhere. Some man, this president of the American Federation of Labor.

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LEO. A.



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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of October 28, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Stationary Firemen No. 86, for James Coulsting and J. D. Shea. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council, noted and filed. From United Garment Workers, Albany, N. Y., requesting members of organized labor to demand the union label collars when making purchases. From Asphalt Workers, Teamsters No. 85, Office Employees, inclosing donations for the municipal bonds. From Hugo Ernst, treasurer, Municipal Railway Bond Extension, inclosing receipt for the sum of \$115 for Municipal Railway extension bonds. From the American Federation of Labor, stating that the proceedings of the recent convention were now ready. From Mailers' Union No. 18, stating that the firm of Miles & Scott are now employing its members in the mailing department. From Bakery Wagon Drivers, inclosing donation toward the bond campaign. From Cooks' Union No. 44, stating that according to its laws, it could not donate any money for such purpose until after December 1.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the American Federation of Labor, copies of financial report on the Textile Workers' Strike Fund and the British Miners' Strike Fund.

Referred to Culinary Joint Executive Board—From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers of Seattle, stating that the firm of "Manning's," who operate coffee houses on the Pacific Coast, is unfair to their organizations.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Mutual Stores are still unfair. Auto Mechanics—Are mak-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Parber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

ing progress in organizing; requested all delegates and friends to refrain from having repairs made on Saturday afternoons. Electrical Workers No. 6—Donated \$100 to bond campaign; committee out pressing the adoption of the bond issue. Shoe Clerks—Are presenting new agreement; Ford's and Feltman & Curme do not employ union clerks. Electrical Workers No. 151—Donated \$25 to bond campaign; are carrying on agitation to further bonds. Post Office Clerks—Donated \$25 to bond campaign. Waiters No. 30—Donated \$25 to bond campaign.

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention—Delegate Ferguson submitted a report of the proceeding of the convention, which was read and ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Brother Charles Cullen, representing the United Hatters of America, who addressed the Council and requested that members of organized labor refrain from purchasing the products of Gordon & Ferguson of St. Paul, Minnesota. Also requested all when making purchases to demand the label, card and button.

New Business—Moved that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Purity Stores; motion carried.

Receipts—\$689.10. Expenses—\$553.24.

Council adjourned at 9:20 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

PRODUCERS WORK "UNION" TRICK.

Motion picture actors were tricked into dropping the Actors' Equity Association when that unit of the American Federation of Labor started an organizing campaign in Los Angeles to check wage cuts.

The charge of trickery is made by Photoplay and the Film Mercury, trade papers in this industry.

The producers were alarmed at the progress made by Equity and assembled their company "union," known as the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. The actors were banqueted and induced to abandon all thought of trade union affiliation.

The trade paper Photoplay suggests that the coat-of-arms for the company "union" be a field of blue sky with a garland of poison ivy rampant. The writer says: "The hands that sign the pay check directed its first decisions and justified our former statement that it was conceived in insincerity and born with a transparent veil of bunk."

"The grand ideals announced at that dinner have faded into thin air. Its first and only function was to serve as a catpaw to pull the producers' chestnuts out of the fire ignited by their salary cut ultimatums."

"Hail and farewell, Academy!"

The Film Mercury makes this reference to motion picture stars who were tricked:

"Had some of these selfsame players listened to Equity instead of to the glowing, sugar-coated hypocritical speeches of the Art Academy experts, they would be better off today. They lost a golden opportunity. Even the speechmakers have felt the pinch and are now kicking themselves for being fooled."

DELAY OF BRAKE LINING.

Brake relining on your car, when needed, should not be neglected, otherwise the rivets become exposed and cut grooves in the brake drums causing unnecessary expense. The California State Automobile Association points out that lining which has been worn to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness at any point should be replaced.

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REPORT OF DELEGATE.

Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, beginning October 3, 1927, was called to order by Collins Hardin, chairman of the convention arrangements committee. An orchestra, composed of members of the local Musicians' Union, rendered several selections. After the invocation by Monsignor McCarthy, the lights of oratory were turned on a number of welcome speeches were delivered by local labor leaders, State and city officials, a representative of the American Legion, the President of the Los Angeles City Council, who represented Mayor Cryer, facing a recall; Reverend E. P. Ryland of the Los Angeles Church Federation and a member of the arrangements committee. Among the notables addressing the convention was Lieutenant Governor Buron Fitts, who said that "when a government ceases to be human government, then that government is a failure." Governor C. C. Young spoke on Capital and Labor, and said he believed capital had a right to organize as long as it did not insist that the rights of the dollar mark shall transcend human rights. The Rev. Ryland sounded a note of harmony when he stated he obtained Monsignor McCarthy's consent to include the Catholic Church in the Church Federation's welcome to the delegates. Secretary J. W. Buzzell of the Central Labor Council presented President Green with a silver-mounted gavel. After accepting the gavel, the president of the American Federation of Labor took command of the convention. After a masterful address, outlining the heavy problems that would confront the delegates, he declared the convention open for business. Reports of committees and presentation, or rather filing of resolutions, took up the remainder of the first day.

Second Day, Morning Session—Address by Senator Hiram W. Johnson. He dwelt at length on the political corruption rampant in the nation and the attacks on the direct primary, mentioning

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Pennsylvania and Illinois as the hotbeds of political debauchery.

Secretary of Labor Davis delivered a lengthy and interesting address to the convention, explaining the effect of machine production on labor. He believes the people will soon expect every employer to regard it as a duty not to introduce any new labor-saving machine without providing for the continued employment of men thrown out of work by such new machine, otherwise he would not be saving labor but only wasting it; he maintained that the prosperity of the nation is best reflected in the size of the worker's pay envelope. He spoke at length on the effect of machine production on the American worker. During the time he worked in the mills, he never worked a full year continuously; and this must be the case, when in seven and a half months all the steel needed in America can be produced, and all the shoes needed for a year can be manufactured in six months. All the textiles we need can be manufactured in six months, and all the window glass in 17 weeks; all the coal in six months. He stated that there are 300,000 more men employed in the coal industry than are needed.

Third Day—Morning session was taken up with addresses of fraternal delegates from Great Britain and routine business. The delegates were given an auto ride in the afternoon.

Fourth Day—Address by Alfred Farmillo, fraternal delegate from Canada. According to his report, conditions in Canada are similar to our own. In the Province of Ontario they have accident insurance. Several of the provinces have signified their desire to adopt old age pension legislation.

Address by John P. Frye, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Speaking of machine production as applied to agriculture, he stated that at the end of the Civil War 70 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture, producing food. We have since ceased to be mainly agricultural and have become an industrial nation, the agricultural element of the population having been reduced to 30 per cent engaged in food production. He referred to a statement of Secretary Davis in regard to a machine that is replacing 700 men. Your delegate would like to see Brother Frye's address printed in pamphlet form and placed in the hands of every worker in the land, whether union or non-union.

From Owen D. Young your delegate was impressed with this: Here is America we have raised the standard of political equality. Shall we be able to add to that full equality in economic opportunity? No man is wholly free until he is both politically and economically free.

Fifth Day—From Attorney Hope Thompson's address on court injunctions I call attention to the following: "There was one thing the court kept their hands off until recently. With very few exceptions, and that only in a few states, the courts have not until recently said to a labor union: You cannot strike. Every labor union today has been built up, and its very power has depended upon the right to quit work, for any reason that seemed sufficient to the workers, and the courts have said until recently that the Constitution of the United States guarantees that all men should be free from involuntary servitude; and they have said that an injunction which undertook to tell men that they must not quit work was equivalent to a command which effected involuntary servitude."

Sixth Day—The relations between the labor movement and the Mexican Government are very intimate. Capital in Mexico is largely foreign owned. Strikes at once involve international complications. As the constitution of the country has made strikes legal, the government is bound to uphold the rights of the strikers. The Mexican labor

movement in ten years has built up a membership of two million workers.

Seventh Day—Was a field day for consideration of the reports of committees on the many problems touched upon in matters submitted for consideration by the convention. The speeches were many and most interesting. Especially noteworthy were the discussions on the equity powers of the courts and best means of restricting same; the proposal to repeal or amend the Federal anti-trust laws, the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act, both of which are being used more against labor than they were ever used against corporate combinations. The immigration question was discussed from various angles, and there was a distinct cleavage in sentiment between the Eastern and the Western delegates as to best means of restricting immigration from Mexico; the West was overruled by the convention, as the Eastern leaders still have faith in the efficacy of a gentleman's agreement whereby the labor movements of the United States and of Mexico will co-operate in keeping down the volume of Mexican immigration into the United States. Time will decide the issue, and we hope in the interest of the peoples of both countries.

Eighth Day—More resolutions and more discussions, on so many subjects that I must refer interested parties to the printed proceedings, where each question is fully set forth and the action of the convention recorded. The Boulder Dam resolutions were laid over to the next day.

Ninth Day—The Boulder Dam controversy could not be settled satisfactorily to the contending parties and was therefore, like other knotty questions, referred to the executive council for further consideration and action. The convention concurred in a resolution, originating in this city, for the use of a uniform badge for Labor Day.

Nomination and election of officers came up in the afternoon session, and I am glad to report that the affair went off very smoothly, all the incumbents being re-elected without any opposition developing against any of them. New Orleans was selected as the next convention city, also without opposition, and the date of the convention was fixed for the third Monday in the month of November, 1928.

Tenth Day—The balance of the reports of committees were read and acted on. The committee on thanks presented a resolution, which was duly concurred in, conveying the thanks and appreciation of the delegates for the splendid and varied entertainment given the delegates and guests of the Los Angeles labor movement during the two weeks the convention was in session.

Your delegate desires to express to the San Francisco Labor Council his sincere thanks for the honor conferred by sending him as its delegate to this convention. The happenings of the convention and the knowledge and lessons there learned shall be an abiding memory with me in the days to come, and I thank you all for this opportunity given me to enjoy the benefits of a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Faternally,

FRANK FERGUSON.

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AT
6 P. M.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Margaret A. Baden of the laundry workers, Edwin Lindgren of the Alaska fishermen, John T. Williams of the cooks, Daniel Reidy of the marine firemen.

Credentials were received from the Stationary Firemen's Union last Friday night for James Coulsting and J. D. Shea, and they were received and the delegates ordered seated.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council's contributions were received from the Asphalt Workers' Union, Teamsters No. 85 and the Office Employees' Union for the campaign fund for the municipal bonds. The Waiters' Union contributed \$115 for the Municipal Railway extension bonds. The Milk Wagon Drivers also made a contribution to the bond campaign fund.

The Electrical Workers' Unions have not only contributed financially toward the bond fund, but each of them has also appointed committees to go out and actively work for the adoption of the measures, and particularly for the power line bonds.

Discussion of the wage schedule bill, which Congressmen Richard J. Welch of San Francisco will again introduce in Congress, predominated last Tuesday night's session of the Federal Employees' Union No. 1, in Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street. Operations of the retirement law and personnel classification of government workers also was discussed.

General Organizer Charles A. Cullen of the United Hatters, who has been in the city for some time conducting a campaign in the interest of the label of that organization, as well as the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, addressed the Labor Council at its last session. As usual, he delivered an inspiring address and gave some very good advice to those present. Cullen boosts for all labels in his talks. He has departed for the East, where

he will continue the work which he has followed for many years, and is a nationally known character in the labor movement. He reported himself as greatly pleased with the spirit shown by those in the work in this city and says all are to be congratulated on the progress made.

The Labor Council is marshaling its affiliated organizations for a concentrated drive on behalf of the \$2,000,000 bond issue to construct the Hetch Hetchy power transmission line from Newark to San Francisco. The measure is considered one of the most important collateral to the State labor movement.

C. D. Mull has been selected from Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 to visit all labor organizations in behalf of the Hetch Hetchy bond issue. The union is one of the original sponsors of the project. The local accepted three transfer cards and paid \$30 sick benefits at the regular meeting, reports C. D. Mull, business agent.

All San Francisco barbers are now duly licensed practitioners, as the new California Barbers' License and Sanitation Law became operative November 1. Examinations will be held in November for those who were not qualified for admission at the inception of the new law, according to information by Roe H. Baker, secretary of Barbers' Union No. 148.

At the last meeting of the Teamsters' Union seven new members were taken in, one was admitted on withdrawal card and one on a transfer card. The union voted \$100 for the municipal bond campaign and paid out \$274 in sick benefits to members unable to work.

The Janitors' Union last Saturday night celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a dance and banquet in the Labor Temple. The auditorium was used for the dance and both banquet halls were required to accommodate the diners at the dinner served by the organization. When the par-

ticipants were eating a number of addresses were made to those assembled in the large banquet hall and President Matthewson was presented with a fine traveling bag as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the organization.

Whether or not Oakland Local No. 640 of Hoisting Engineers' Union will amalgamate with San Francisco Local No. 59 is to be decided at a special meeting November 10. The San Francisco local ratified the proposed combine at a meeting held last week, according to Victor Swanston, business agent.

Bakers' Union No. 24 missed a meeting night last month. No meeting was held by the organization last Saturday because it was the fifth Saturday of the month, reports Jurgen Peterson, secretary.

ANCIENT AND MODERN TYRANNY.

Caligula, one of Rome's ancient tyrants, fastened his edicts on a pole that was so high they could not be read. No Roman knew his rights, and violation of an edict brought torture and death. Caligula's system—minus physical torture—is used by the labor injunction judge. Under the labor injunction no citizen knows his rights. The judge is supreme. He orders "that any interference" with business is contempt of court, which he alone can punish. The "interference" is not defined and constitutional guarantees are set aside. To argue with a strikebreaker or even to refuse to work is "interference," and when a citizen is cited for contempt of court he is as helpless as were the Romans under Caligula. In both cases the accused depends upon the tyrant's mood, rather than upon law. Historians plead that Caligula was insane.

COLORADO PAYS USUAL PRICE.

Defenders of the company "union" and employee representation ignore the I. W. W. uprising against the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in Southern Colorado. This concern set up the first company "union" in the United States and the venture has been hailed as the last word in a scientific solution of the capitalist-worker problem. Organized labor has repeatedly exposed the company "union." The United Mine Workers are conducting an organizing campaign in that section, where wages are lower than in organized fields. Colorado Fuel maintains its hostility to the union. The unrest has been taken advantage of by the I. W. W., and the revolutionists are again in their glory. The company "union" defenders will denounce the I. W. W. while ignoring causes that the revolutionists are capitalizing. When anti-union employers develop capacity to reason from cause and effect, they will abandon their present policy.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

"The man who never alters his opinion is like standing water, and breeds reptiles of the mind."—Blake.

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